

**THE DALLAS EXPRESS**

MEMBER  
NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS  
ASSOCIATION.

Published every Saturday morning  
in the year at 2600 North Avenue  
by  
W. E. KING PUBLISHING  
COMPANY.  
(Incorporated)  
Dallas, Texas.

New York Office, Frost & Frost  
25 N. 34th Street.  
Chicago Office, Frost & Frost, Boy-  
ce Building.  
Atlanta Office, Frost & Frost, Can-  
dler Building.  
Nashville Office, Frost & Frost, In-  
dependent Life Building.

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One Year.....\$1.50  
Six Months......75  
Three Months......35  
Single Copy......10

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Entered at Post Office at Dallas,  
Texas, as second-class matter, under  
No. 40 of Congress March, 1879.

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No subscriptions mailed for a less  
period than three months. Payment  
for same must be in cash.

J. R. JORDAN, Manager.

**THE DALLAS EXPRESS** has  
never hoisted the white feather,  
neither has it been disgraced  
by the yellow streak. It is not  
affiliated with the flannel mouth.  
It is a plain, every day, sensi-  
ble, conservative newspaper,  
which tries to tell the truth  
about the passing breeze; flies no  
doubtful flag. It professes a  
patriotism as broad as our  
country. Its love of even hand-  
ed justice covers all the ter-  
ritory occupied by the human  
race. This is pretty high  
ground, but we live on it and  
are prospering. Boys of the  
press come up and stand with  
us. This ground is holy.

W. E. KING.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1919.

## THE NEGRO AND ORGANIZATIONS

Much is being said now-a-days  
about the Negro and his organiza-  
tions. He is being told that he has  
too many organizations, that they  
overlap duplicate, that they are poorly  
formed and that they waste his  
time and get him nowhere.

No one can deny this existence of  
a great number of organizations  
among the Negro—those already in  
existence and the scores springing  
up constantly. But this multiplicity  
of organizations is no surprise when  
we consider the limited and inferior  
experience of the race, its peculiar  
temperament and its peculiar environ-  
ment. The charges of waste time  
and energy, of ineffective organiza-  
tion and methods of procedure are  
based on facts, no doubt; but an  
astounding feature is the motive be-  
hind these organizations—the pur-  
poses that bring them into being.  
This purpose is fundamentally the  
consciousness of the race that it must  
get together for protection and pro-  
gress.

The things which handicap and  
wreck these organizations are very  
patent; they are ill-advised methods  
of procedure, a vague conception of  
aims and a vague knowledge of the  
situation, impatience for results,  
the putting of self above race and the  
determination to accomplish personal  
ends at the expense of every inter-  
est of the race, clanishness, em-  
phasis upon oratory and parliament-  
ary rules, and the disposition of  
some egotist to shine.

But time, experience, increasing  
intelligence and race interest neces-  
sarily and pressively will gradually  
eliminate all of these objectionable fea-  
tures, and there will be among us  
fewer and better organizations for  
racial uplift.

It has been the experience of both  
ancient and modern nations that or-  
ganizations either fail to accomplish  
very much or anything at all or are  
changed into one of a few stronger  
organizations.

—Louisville Leader.

A few days ago we were called  
upon to settle an argument as to  
whether Napoleon or Plato was the  
greater man. We answered then and  
pass it on to you now that the ques-  
tion was more than debatable. It  
could never be permanently decided.  
We advised the principals in the de-  
bate to think of things more modern  
and more productive of practical re-  
sults. We contend that it is far  
better to discuss the Federal Land  
Bank or the proposed introduction of  
compulsory military training than  
Plato, Socrates and that host of sages  
long past from existence. Debates  
are supposed to be productive of  
more good than the mere develop-  
ment of the powers of speech and  
rhetoric. Live questions in debate  
and useful information in present  
day life. It is far more beneficial  
in these critical times to be able to  
learn to estimate one's income in  
terms of five figures than to spout  
the sayings of Epictetus and the  
Odes of Horace by the hour. It is  
productive of more food to be able  
to tell how you make your bank ac-  
counts. We contend that it is far  
better to discuss the far distant past  
than to discuss the far distant past.  
We do not say however that their philo-  
sophy is useless, neither do we under-  
estimate their value to present gen-  
erations in the least. We only advise  
that when time is to be spent in  
debate, it be spent in a way calcu-  
lated to bring practical, visible re-  
sults.

It is better to make your job grow  
to your estimate of what it should  
be than to your estimate of what  
it should be than to try to grow to  
fill it after you have obtained it.

One institution which gives em-  
ployment to one Negro man or boy  
is worth the days spent in trying to  
make it possible.

It is better to forego the pleasure  
of "fast nights" than to feel the  
bitterness of "rainy day."

It is better to back your own  
judgment than to accept the bidding  
of the casual passerby.

**WHOEVER FIGHTS, WHOEVER FAILS,  
JUSTICE CONQUORS EVERMORE,  
AND HE WHO BATTLES ON HER SIDE,  
GOD, THOUGH HE WERE TEN TIMES SLAIN,  
CROWNS HIM VICTOR GLORIFIED,  
VICTOR OVER DEATH AND PAIN.**

—Emerson.

## THE PATRIOTIC REPUBLICANS OF TEXAS.

The meeting of the Negro Republican leaders of the State of Texas,  
last Friday morning appeals to us as the beginning of great and  
widespread activity in the coming 1920 election. The resolutions drawn up  
are timely and represent the best judgment of those who know.  
Realizing that direct action will not begin till after the meeting of the  
State Republican Committee it is needless to attempt to discuss the majority  
of these resolutions. We only desire to call attention to the injunction to  
each Republican voter to pay his poll tax or secure his exemption certificate  
for his own protection and in order that when the "counting of heads" is  
taken the ranks may be complete.

The issues in the 1920 election will be many and hard fought and in  
Texas especially they bid fair to claim the entire time and attention of  
all classes and kinds of "political specialists." It is the duty of every man  
to see that he is ready when the day of choice shall come to stop forward  
unhindered in the performance of his political duty.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PRESENT LABOR TROUBLES  
TO THE NEGRO.

In the course of human events it becomes more apparent that a demo-  
cratic form of government can survive only among intelligent and honest  
peoples.

The nations of the world have been admitted into the secret laboratories  
wherein government are manufactured and they are now no longer sacred  
to the common herd which has stood attention and seen governments made  
and destroyed. The most despotic government of modern times—Russia—  
succumbed to the Bolsheviks.

Most powerful military government of all ages—Germany—has been  
humbled to the dust and democracy now sits in her once proud palaces.  
Verily the common peoples of all lands are coming into their own. The  
great question that causes even the most radical leader to hesitate and  
turn pale is, where shall all this end? The heavy hand of the government  
has been feared and obeyed in the ages past. But the people in a democ-  
racy have learned that they are the government! They seem to think it  
optional with them whether they shall obey the government they have  
created or destroy it and established another as Russians are doing at  
present. This is democracy gone to seed. It is a well known fact among  
those who are versed in the lore of government that democracy is yet in  
its swaddling clothes. It has not yet emerged scarcely beyond the experi-  
mental stage. In infancy it gives promise of great hope. The mature  
stage of its development, however may bring forth conditions detrimental  
to human welfare. For instance, a contest between classes, the rich and  
the poor or capital and labor if you will have it, when it comes to the  
enactment of laws the balance of power must rest with the poor. It would  
appear as if the poor must rule. If the rich become impotent and the poor  
are incapable of guiding the commercial and financial affairs of the govern-  
ment into a safe haven, what must be the result? The Holy Scriptures  
teach us "if the blind lead the blind they both shall fall into the ditch."

If the majority must rule and that majority is incompetent what must  
be the dire consequences? The only safety for a democracy is the in-  
telligence and honesty of its constituents. If it does not possess both of  
those qualifications, disaster must eventually claim its own.

The majority in America belongs to the laboring classes. Their intel-  
ligence and honesty is not wholly established. Their honesty especially  
has not been proven beyond peradventure. In the consideration of the  
honesty of organized labor, we speak of them particularly because it  
would appear that they are destined to make a most formidable effort to  
dictate the policy of this government at present. It would appear that  
they are a sworn enemy to capital. They show that they have little re-  
gard for public welfare when their own interest is at stake. They have  
in time past refused to open to the timid knock of their black brother  
in distress. They have refused to labor side by side with their white brother  
who refused to be initiated into their mystic circle. Since their organi-  
zations have invaded all industries they have become drunk with power and  
turn a deaf ear to the advice of the president and laugh at the mandates  
of the supreme court. The public stands aghast and wonders what manner  
of man is this? Surely this unholy thing was not the product of American  
opportunity and freedom? Indeed it was not it was imported here from  
European beds of fermentation. It is the direct result of a far too rapid  
assimilation of the foreign element and the alienation of the black American.  
The black American today would regard it as perfect God-send to pick up  
the remunerative jobs so ruthlessly cast aside by these hyphenated Ameri-  
cans. These same striking foreigners will eventually convince the American  
people of the value and efficiency of the Negro as a faithful and trustworthy  
help. They will establish the fact that the efficiency of the laborer and  
not the color of his skin shall determine the place he shall occupy in the  
development of American industries. These same turbulent never-satisfied  
non-contract-keeping foreigners will accomplish that which centuries of  
efficient and non-complaining service rendered the American employer by the  
Negro has failed to do. They will convince public opinion that the Negro  
workmen with proper training and sympathy has no rival either in efficiency  
or reliability. These are the truths that the present labor troubles will  
bring to the American people. The benefits that will accrue to the Negro  
race by such knowledge being brought home in such a forcible manner  
to the American public constitutes the significance of the present labor  
troubles to the Negro race.

You are wondering whether or not the War Time Prohibition Act will  
pass out of existence soon enough to allow just one little wet spell before  
the Prohibition Amendment becomes effective. The wondering means wasted  
time and mental energy. In our opinion there will be "no such animal."  
America seems to be threatened with a long unbroken drought which to our  
way of thinking will result in a greater and ever increasing number of  
better homes and larger bank accounts, happy children and contented wives.  
This will be especially true of people not because they are as a race harder  
drinkers than others but primarily because their economic condition is  
such that small waste means large suffering.

Let's try to forget that the guest of honor or the speaker just introduced  
is "old so and so" who got arrested ten years ago for something; if he has  
changed and is on his feet push him forward, don't shove him the other  
way by bringing up some harmful ancient history which can do nothing but  
damage. Be charitable above all things. You can never tell when your  
time may come and then too you should be ashamed to let the world know  
that you have a soul so small.

Equality of opportunity is all that a real man asks and sometimes he  
does not even stop to ask for that, he simply goes on and accomplishes in  
spite of inequalities.

"Fast money" usually pays for trifles and whims, but commerce and  
industry are maintained by steady production and constant saving.

A renter is at the mercy of his landlord. A property owner in his own  
home fears no eviction.

The position which you create for yourself is sure. The one which  
another makes for you may give out.

It takes a mighty mean man to kick back another who has been down and  
is trying to crawl back to the level.

The satisfaction of "putting over" a proposition is greater than the pro-  
position itself.

One day of hard work is better than two years spent at another ex-  
pense.

The career of a butterfly is spectacular but bees have commercial value.

## OLD REGULAR

BY J. T. HARRIS  
With Apologies to the late  
W. E. KING

The pot is boiling the chittlings  
are sputtering and the Harpies are  
standing around in pleasant antici-  
pation of a glorious political feast.

But it will not be as in the past,  
"Jack be nimble, Jack be quick,  
Jack jumped over the candle stick  
while we feast." Jack has realized  
that after fighting to preserve the  
tenets of the constitution and to  
perpetuate himself in history, as a  
man and patriot it is time he was  
demanding those God given rights  
which belong to all men as a heri-  
tage and that no clan of Buccaneers  
or unholy alliance of pirates will be  
permitted to drive him from the  
party of Freedom, Lincoln and Gov-  
ernment.

If there is dying to be done, it will  
be by "Jack" and men whose ideas  
and knowledge of political science  
conforms to the ideals of Republi-  
canism, comprehends the freedom  
and liberty of all men regardless  
of "color or previous conditions."

These are in a nutshell, the funda-  
mentals of the Republican party, a  
party which has enacted more legisla-  
tion and written more amendments in  
the Federal Constitution for God  
and humanity's sake than all other  
parties since its adoption.

The first ten amendments refer  
to the powers of the States, and called  
the Bill of Rights, the XI and XII  
to the Judiciary and the election  
of President and Vice-president, while  
the 13th, 14th and 15th refer  
specifically to freedom, citizenship and  
the right to vote. All governments  
agree that those enactments were  
the greatest and most powerful Phalanx  
ever hurled against Autocracy.

No matter then how the pot boils,  
how the chittlings sputter, and how  
earnestly the Harpies stand around  
in fond anticipation of enjoying a  
feast fit for the gods, Jack will re-  
fuse to be nimble, to kiss the hand  
that smites him or bow to the de-  
mands of other than the behests of  
the party.

Yet the world will admit that the  
American Negro has given more of  
value to the Republican party and  
received his lesson in return than  
any other people who claim allegi-  
ance to it.

This does not however, destroy the  
principles of the party, but on the  
contrary exhibits obviously the greed  
and ingratitude of man. This element  
of ingratitude has come down through  
the ages, Judas, Simon Magus and  
Benedict Arnold inherited this malady  
in their days, but for insatiable  
cheek, and hell-daring impudence;  
Judas and Simon and Arnold were  
angels incarnate, in comparison to  
the Texas Republican Council of  
office seekers and pie hunters.

J. T. HARRIS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE, BUREAU OF  
CROP ESTIMATES.

## The Texas Cotton Crop.

(Supplemental Estimate of the condi-  
tion on Oct. 25, 1919, as Directed  
by Congress.)

By F. N. Gray, Texas Cotton Crop  
Specialist, Bureau of Crop Esti-  
mates, United States Department  
of Agriculture.

Torrential rains and summer tem-  
peratures in October, have materially  
reduced the condition of the Texas  
Cotton Crop, since date of last re-  
port, September 25, 1919, the condi-  
tion now being 46 per cent of a  
normal, compared with 52 last month.  
Excessive and almost continuous  
rains fell over a greater part of the  
cotton growing area of the State, es-  
pecially over the eastern half, where  
the condition had already been much  
reduced, because of insect ravages.  
These rains were particularly heavy  
in the center and north districts,  
causing streams to inundate lands,  
causing cotton to sprout in the bolls  
and open cotton to be beaten from the  
plant and to decay upon the ground.

In the west half of the State, how-  
ever, composed mostly of the west  
center and northwest districts, where  
the condition last month was within  
15 per cent of a normal, condition of  
almost normal, has now been at-  
tained, despite the rains, which have  
affected these districts also, but only  
to the extent of damaging or low-  
ering the grades of the staple. The  
gain in condition being attributable  
to uninterrupted growth, freedom  
from insect ravages and lateness of  
frost, which had not as yet affected  
any part of the Texas cotton crop.

Picking over the entire State had  
been very much delayed by the con-  
tinuous rains.  
The estimate above has been made  
in consequence of the following resolu-  
tion passed by Congress:

"Resolved by the Senate and House  
of Representatives of the United  
States of America in Congress as-  
sembled, that the Secretary of Agri-  
culture be and he is authorized and directed  
to prepare and publish not later  
than November 2, 1919, a supplement-  
al estimate of the cotton crop as of  
date of October 25, 1919."

Inasmuch as similar reports have  
not been made regularly in the past,  
no comparison of the condition on  
October 25 this year can be made  
with condition on same date in past  
years, and can afford no basis of a  
forecast of production.

A review of the monthly condition  
figures this year for Texas and the  
ten year averages, are shown below:  
May 25, 36, ten year average 38;  
June 26, 69, ten year average 82;  
July 25, 67, ten year average 76;  
August 25, 81, ten year average 65;  
September 25, 52, ten year average 61.  
Northwest—8 per cent of crop.  
North—17 per cent of crop. Con-  
dition 49.  
Northeast—13 per cent of crop—  
Condition 46.  
West Center—6 per cent of crop.  
Condition 87.  
Center—31 per cent of crop. Con-  
dition 42.  
East—7 per cent of crop. Con-  
dition 24.  
South—14 per cent of crop. Con-  
dition 22.  
Southeast—4 per cent of crop. Con-  
dition 16.

THE MIRROR OF  
PUBLIC OPINION

WHAT IT COSTS TO LYNCH A NEGRO.

Omaha is a good illustration. But it was not a "race riot" in Omaha,  
the newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding,—not unless we choose to  
call it a race riot simply because the mob was bent on lynching a Negro  
prisoner, who was in the hands of white officers. The riot was between  
white people,—the mob and the officers of the law. The Negro population  
was not in it, but was at home grimly waiting, of course, thinking that  
the mob might turn to them at any time. The only Negro in the affair  
was the prisoner of the state, sitting on the fifth floor in the great court  
house.

The mob, being unable to overcome the determined opposition of the  
mayor and the police, finally resorted to the cowardly tactics of setting  
fire to the court house. Some traitor to the law within the courthouse  
is thought to have dropped a note from a window telling the mob on which  
floor the Negro would be found. The mayor and his men, with a prisoner  
in their hands, fought for civilized law till the last.

The mayor was hanged, almost to death, three white men were killed  
and 60 wounded, the court house was burned so that it will cost a million  
dollars in taxes to repair it, and the great annual carnival was closed off.  
This carnival is one of the greatest events of Omaha's annual history and  
brings hundreds of thousands of dollars to the city. The merchants and  
business men had put their money into it this year, as usual, and it was  
all lost; all the parades and floats were paid for to no purpose. Nothing  
but the closing ball was permitted to take place. Some of the business  
men were so humiliated that they wept for the shame of Omaha.

One white man who was going along the streets later, discussing the  
affairs with a companion, gave crude but effective expression to the whole  
situation, when he came into sight of the ruined court house, whose restora-  
tion will burden the taxpayers, and when he considered all the shut-down  
of the carnival and of business,—he said: "Who would have thought that  
one nigger could cause so much HELL as all this?"

And that is the philosophy of whole thing: it costs to wrong a man,  
even a helpless man, in a civilized state. For civilization must either live  
or die with its weakest elements. Will American civilization some day have  
to make the same observation on what it costs to outrage the Negro race  
in America? Think of what it cost to wrong this one Negro criminal (I am  
assuming that he was a criminal, although the mob made it impossible for  
that to be proved.) This Negro was already securely in the hands of the  
law,—that is, in the hands of white men, and would have gotten "all that  
was coming to him" and then some,—but instead of letting this Negro suffer  
by himself, if he must, we now have white folks losing several million  
dollars, paying heavier taxes, with one hundred and thirty white men in  
jail without bail, many of them headed straight for the penitentiary for  
long terms. All this and more,—the self-respect and humiliation of their  
civilization. And the Negro whom they were determined to deny whatever  
small benefit their own laws might have given him, is no leader than he  
would have been if they had let the State or the God of Heaven kill him  
properly.

To oppress a man is expensive—to the oppressors.

—Boston Chronicle.

## THE TURN OVER.

"Come, let us reason together." This expression is radical and revolu-  
tionary, but it will be reasonable, patriotic and just. We must call "a spade  
a spade," and we must give the ox-cart for the air plane, if we expect to  
arrive on time.

Letting bygones be bygones, we have to hand the palm to "Mr. Fred"  
meaning the crafty, clever white man, for he has had a long and happy  
time of keeping the wool pulled over our eyes. His gain-in affluence, cul-  
ture, property, finance and political power—has been our loss; let's be  
good sport and forget the past, BUT FROM NOW ON, FOLKS, WE ARE  
SITTING RIGHT UP WITH HIM, and don't you forget it! The marvel of  
the world is: How the American white been able to get away with this hu-  
man highway robbery, this economic piracy for so long a time, and so  
universally?

There are 15,000,000 of our group in this good "land of the free and  
home of the brave." At an estimates average income per week, per  
person of ten dollars, there is at once the amazing figure of \$150,000,000  
per week in good old United States coin, that comes into our hands. Take  
away one third, or even one-half the amount, if you wish to be conservative,  
and there is yet the tremendous sum of \$75,000,000 left us to TURN OVER.

Now, let us consider this turn over. How much of the amount is turned  
over in our own hands among our own business folk in buying even the  
bare necessities of life? Throughout the entire country, not five per cent of  
the amount. Great head of the church, what is the trouble?

Before seven days roll around, ninety-five per cent of all our weekly  
income, throughout the country, is back in the hands of the people who stay  
our progress with the hand of oppression, and who ridicule and denounce  
our justly human ambitions.

God grant that we may right now make up  
And from co-operative business combinations  
That will keep at least fifty per cent of  
The turn over within our own ranks for at  
Least thirty days at a time. What a tremendous  
Power that will give us. Do it now.

Our men are back from France, they made good, the world knows; out  
women measured up to the demands of the hour in the work of war, at  
home and abroad. Let's all get to work for the duties of peace. There  
should not be a community in the land where we live in large, or even  
small numbers, where there is not a demand for our progressive young men  
and young women as clerks, stenographers, book-keepers, managers and  
superintendents; where there should not be a combination for the produc-  
tion of things, out of the soil and by manufacture; where there should not  
be stores of all kinds opened in the sections where we live, and keep the  
money we earn, within the race. Will we do it?

There is not a community in the land but where  
There are scores of white people who have fattened  
Their purses on our money, money that we should  
Have invested in business and made openings for our  
Sons and daughters. Are we going to stop that foolishness now?

There are many white business men, who out of fairness of mind or  
cleverness, meet us half way, if the pressure is strong enough. They will  
give employment to some of our people. There are not too many of these.  
The most sickening sight in our national existence, however, is that class  
of whites who grow rich from our money, refuse to employ any of our  
people, get top heavy with prosperity, move away, and then look on us with  
contempt. Are we going to let this practice continue forever?

It is our opinion that there is now in process a wonderful turn over  
on the "Turn Over." Evidence points to it from all sections and all sources.  
Gigantic co-operative combinations involving hundreds of thousands, and  
earn millions of dollars are being formed. Our banks and insurance com-  
panies, and a few other lines of business, have absorbed a tremendous  
amount of our national mis-directed energy. Their achievements are only  
the beginning of tremendous things to follow. Fear of investment has van-  
ished; confidence has taken the sullen place of skepticism. There may, and  
will be, failures, and there may be an occasional fraud, but these will be as  
nothing compared to the mighty losses of the past, and the gains in oppor-  
tunity and wealth will far off set all losses. From the larger view-point,  
we have all to gain and nothing to lose. The other fellow has been getting  
it all. We must keep some of it, indeed we must!

(Nashville, Tenn., Banner)

News comes from the Mississippi delta of co-operation among Negroes  
in that region in buying large tracts of land. They are aided in this oper-  
ation by Federal land loans. In time Negro Farmers may become largely  
segregated, in communities of that kind, but the establishment of an ex-  
clusive Negro state is hardly practicable. The movement would be strongly  
opposed by the white farmers of the South who need the Negro labor and  
prefer it to any other.

BUYING UP THE SOUTH  
(New Orleans, Times-Picayune)

A striking commentary on the Negro riots in Chicago, Omaha, Washing-  
ton and other cities in the North is carries in the news which comes from  
Humphreys County, Miss., where twenty-five Negro farmers paid \$224,000  
for a plantation of 3,000 acres. The plantation will be divided into farms  
and cultivated separately. The fact that these Negroes have been so pro-  
sperous that they have been able to lay down the money needed to make  
this purchase is significant of their industry and the favorable conditions  
under which they have lived in the South.

DRIVE OPENING MARKED BY  
"RED CROSS SUNDAY"

First Reports to Each State Head-  
quarters Indicate Success of Cam-  
paign.

WAR-TIME ENTHUSIASM OF LAST  
YEAR REVIVED.

General Pershing is Among Promi-  
nent Speakers Who Are Devoting  
Energies to Red Cross in Roll Call  
Behalf.

With the inception of the Third  
Red Cross Roll Call, Sunday, No-  
vember 2, the opening day was ob-  
served as "Red Cross Sunday" in  
thousands of churches throughout  
Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Arkansas  
and Oklahoma, and a vast force of  
men and women workers began the  
task of garnering Red Cross mem-  
berships for the coming year.

Clergymen in pulpits of all de-  
nominations, referred to the humani-  
tarian attributes of the Red Cross  
in sermons prepared especially for  
the occasion and Red Cross tributes,  
in some instances, augmented the usual  
morning and evening devotional  
services.

Preliminary reports reaching cam-  
paign managers in each state indi-  
cate an increasing volume of in-  
terest in the drive that augurs well  
for its successful conclusion. The  
quota for the Southwestern Division  
is set at 2,000,000 members, while  
the nationwide campaign has for its  
objective the attainment of 20,000,000  
members.

Officials in charge of the  
drive expect the Southwestern Division  
to exceed its quota by 500,000,  
and state quotas have been assigned  
on this basis. The quotas follow:  
Missouri, 700,000; Kansas, 400,000;  
Texas, 800,000; Arkansas, 200,000;  
Oklahoma, 400,000.

The opening of the drive found the  
Red Cross organization, which slowly  
has been mobilizing for months, ready  
for the job in hand. In a manner  
that recalls vividly the war-time en-  
thusiasm of a year ago uniformed  
women workers magically have ap-  
peared in each city, town and county,  
to solicit memberships. A house-to-  
house canvass is now being carried on.

**Women Workers Re-enlisting.**  
Groups of women whose services  
were rendered so generously during  
the war have re-enlisted. Canteen  
workers, nurses and nurses' aids,  
motor transport crews workers, sur-  
gical dressing workers, knitters and  
sawnt workers, all are asked to ex-  
tend their efforts again to the ut-  
most to help establish the Red Cross  
firmly upon a peace basis.

Thousands of clubs and fraternal  
organizations will observe a "Red  
Cross" day during Roll Call week by  
special luncheons, dinners and meet-  
ings, at which speakers will tell the  
story of the Red Cross and its future.  
In many cases motion pictures illus-  
trative of its work will be shown.

**Former Fighters Help.**  
Returned soldiers, sailors and ma-  
rines have enlisted in large numbers  
to assist in the campaign, grateful  
for the manifold comforts and ser-  
vices provided for them by the Red  
Cross. As members of the American  
Legion and as individuals, thousands  
of returned "Yanks" and "Gobs" will  
become volunteer canvassers for Red  
Cross memberships during Roll Call,  
up to its close, on Armistice Day,  
November 11. In some places veter-  
ans of the world war are directing  
the campaign. All such workers will  
be in uniform.

Permission has been granted to  
all present and former Red Cross  
workers to wear their regulation Red  
Cross uniforms while engaged in cam-  
paign work. This permission applies  
to all nurses, foreign service workers,  
field service directors, canteen, motor  
corps and chapter workers.

One of the most remarkable mobili-  
zations of speaking talent that has  
ever volunteered for an effort of  
this kind will go into action for the  
duration of the drive. Former Ameri-  
can ambassadors, high Army offi-  
cers, Cabinet officials, a flying squad-  
ron of Red Cross Governors, man-  
agers of business, State Government  
officials, returned fighters and  
even laborers, will speak in behalf  
of the Red Cross during Roll Call  
Week.

**General Pershing to Speak.**  
Formerly among those who have  
volunteered is General Pershing. Ot-  
hers are Former Ambassador to Ger-  
many, James W. Gerard, and former  
Ambassador to Turkey, Abram I.  
Elkus. Attorney General A. Mitchell  
Palmer has consented to give what-  
ever spare moments he has to making  
Red Cross appeals, and other mem-  
bers of the Cabinet are being called upon.

Women of national prominence are  
out on speaking tours for the Roll  
Call, notably Miss Mabel T. Board-  
man, of the Central Committee of the  
American Red Cross, Mrs. Lars An-  
derson of Boston, and Dr. Esther C.  
Loveloy of Portland, Oregon. Red  
Cross nurses of many of them decorated  
for bravery overseas are speaking in  
the interests of the peace-time health  
program of the Red Cross.

EIGHT MILLIONS HERE DO NOT  
SPEAK ENGLISH

Fifty-Five Per Cent of Number Are  
Native Born According to Senator  
Kenyon.

Washington, Nov. 13.—In present-  
ing a report from the Committee on  
Education and Labor on the Ameri-  
canization bill Senator Kenyon said  
there were over 8,000,000 in this  
country over ten years of age who  
can neither read nor write nor speak  
the English language and at least  
55 per cent. of them are native born.  
The bill was reported by the Com-  
mittee following its investigation of  
the steel strike in the coal, of which  
the members personally visited parts  
of the Pittsburgh district.

Senator Kenyon said the spirit of  
darkness in this country that were  
determined to overthrow the govern-  
ment mistook the spirit and purpose  
of America.